

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Sensory Analysis—Vocabulary

JIS Z 8144—1990

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In the event of any doubt arising,
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority.

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Sensory Analysis - Vocabulary

Z 8144-1990

1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the basic terms and their definitions of sensory analysis.

2. Classification

The terms shall be classified as follows.

- (1) General
- (2) Methods
- (3) Taste and Odour
- (4) Tactile Sense
- (5) Visual Sense
- (6) Auditory Sense

3. Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions shall be as given below. For informative references, English equivalents are shown.

- Remarks
1. When two or more terms are listed in a column, they shall be used in the order of listing.
 2. The parts in parentheses may be omitted if no obscurity is caused.
 3. The words in KANA in parentheses below the terms show pronunciation.
 4. English equivalents specified in ISO International Standard 5492 are shown in bold letters.

Applicable Standards, Corresponding International Standards and Reference Standard: See page 19.

(1) General

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1001	刺激	SIGEKI	Anything producing temporary changes in physiological functions.	stimulus	
1002	受容器	ZYUYŌKI	Cells or a group of cells receptive of a stimulus. Remark: Visual cells, taste buds and others.	receptor	
1003	感覚器官	KANKAKU-KIKAN	Vital tissue having receptors. Remark: Eye, ear, mouth, nose, skin and others.	sensory organ	
1004	興奮	KŌHUN	Effect occurring in the body when a stimulus acts on receptors.	excitation	
1005	応答	ŌTŌ	Recognition of information caused by giving stimulus the living body, or the action following it (refer to JIS Z 8105).	response	
1006	順応 (じゆんのう)	ZYUNNŌ	Temporary change in the sensitivity of receptors due to continuous or intermittent stimulations.	adaptation	
1007	疲労	HIRO	A kind of adaptation, especially one accompanying lowering of sensitivity.	fatigue	
1008	嫌悪	KEN'Ō	Repugnant attitudes toward a stimulus.	aversion	
1009	感覚	KANKAKU	Psychological function referable to a stimulus given to receptors.	sensation	

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1010	知 覚	TIKAKU	Consciousness arising in the central cerebral nervous system through sensation.	perception	
1011	属 性	ZOKUSEI	Intrinsic characteristics of products, environments and others.	attribute	
1012	官能特性	KANNŌ-TOKUSEI	Attribute perceptible to human sensory organs.	sensory characteristics	
1013	官能試験	KANNŌ-SIKEN	Test of sensory characteristics by means of human sensory organs.	sensory analysis	
1014	官能検査	KANNŌ-KENSA	Evaluation based on sensory analysis.	-	
1015	心理物理学	SINRI-BUTURIGAKU	Science of the quantitative relationships between a stimulus and a human sensation caused by that stimulus.	psychophysics	
1016	(感覚器官の) 感度	(KANKAKU-KIKAN-NO) KANDO	Ability of sensory organs to identify the kind of stimulus or to evaluate the intensity of a stimulus.	sensitivity	
1017	(感覚の) 強度, 感 覚 量	(KANKAKU-NO) KYŌDO KANKAKU-RYŌ	Magnitude of sensation.	intensity	
1018	(感覚の) 質	(KANKAKU-NO) SITU	Peculiar and essential characters, excluding intensity of a sensation toward attributes.	quality of sense	

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1019	相乗効果	SŌZYŌ-KŌKA	Phenomenon that, when two stimuli producing sensations identical in quality coexist, the total effect of their intensities comes out larger than that obtained by simply putting together the intensities of individual sensations.	synergism	
1020	きつ抗効果	KIKŌ-KŌKA	Phenomenon that, when two stimuli producing sensations identical in quality coexist, the total effect of their intensities comes out smaller than that obtained by simply putting together the intensities of individual sensations.	antagonism	
1021	マスキング	MASUKINGU	Phenomenon of partial or complete disappearance of perception of one stimulus when two stimuli coexist.	masking	
1022	持続性	ZIZOKU-SEI	Continuation of a sensation similar in quality to that produced by a stimulus for a certain period of time after the disappearance of that stimulus.	persistence	
1023	いき値, しきい値	IKI-TI, SIKII-TI	Borderline value of a stimulus whose existence may or may not be identified, or borderline size of two stimuli whose difference may or may not be identified. Generic term for stimulus threshold, difference threshold and others.	threshold	

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1024	刺激いき, 検知いき	SIGEKI-IKI, KENTI-IKI	Minimum value of a stimulus whose existence may or may not be identified.	stimulus threshold, detection threshold	
1025	識別いき, 弁別いき	SIKIBETU-IKI, BENBETU-IKI	Minimum difference in value of a stimulus needed for the identification of two stimuli.	difference threshold	
1026	認知いき	NINTI-IKI	Minimum value of a given stimulus needed for the recognition of its attribute.	recognition threshold	
1027	刺激頂 (しげきちょう)	SIGEKITYŌ	Value of stimulus beyond which the intensity of sensation will not go up although the stimulus is further strengthened, or value of a stimulus corresponding to a borderline of two different types of sensation.	terminal threshold	

(2) Methods

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
2001	試料	SIRYŌ	Anything subjected to tests or inspections.	sample	
2002	対照試料	TAISYŌ-SIRYŌ	Sample for a criterion of evaluation.	control sample	

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
2003	見本	MIHON	Sample for a criterion of classification or rating preliminarily prepared other than anything subjected to tests or inspections. Informative Reference: JIS Z 9080 lists the following terms: inspection sample, standard sample, grade sample, cut sample, imitation sample, limit sample and product sample.	reference	
2004	基準点	KIZYUN-TEN	Value used as a criterion of rating of samples, or a series of samples with a grading sequence.	reference point, anchoring point	
2005	測定値	SOKUTEI-TI	Value obtained by measurement (refer to JIS Z 8103).	measured value	
2006	真の値	SIN-NO-ATAI	Precise value obtained from a measurement (refer to JIS Z 8103).	true value	
2007	かたより	KATAYORI	Value obtained by subtracting true value from a mean of measured values (refer to JIS Z 8103).	bias	
2008	誤差	GOSA	Value obtained by subtracting true value from measured value (refer to JIS Z 8103).	error	
2009	偶然誤差	GŪZEN-GOSA	Error coming from an undeterminable cause and appearing as dispersions of measured values (refer to JIS Z 8103).	random errors	